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Jainism-3

LESSON 31 OF 31



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HISTORY (ANCIENT)



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Expansion of Jainism - ^{was called "JAIN ASHOK"}

1. Chandragupta Maurya was converted to Jainism by Bhadrabahu and he performed Sallekhana Vrata (anhiliation of soul or starving oneself to death) at Chandragiri at Sravanabelagola.

2. Kharavela, the greatest ruler of Chedi dynasty that ruled Kalinga, convened a Jain Council at Kumaragiri in 161 B.C. for uniting Svetambar and Digambar but his attempt failed.

3. Siddiraja and Kmarapala - rulers of Gujarat patronized Svetambar Jains.

4. The Rashtrakutas were the last great patrons of Jainism. Amoghavarsha, the greatest of Rastrakutas wrote the famous 'Ratnamalika' and 'Kavirajamarga'. These two texts of Jainism

were written in Canarasi (Kannada in Prakrit form).

Jainism soon lost patronage due to its adherence to non-violence and very soon it got assimilated by Brahmanism which dealt a final blow to its identity.

He founded a new order of Jain monks called 'YAPANACHARYAYS' to promote Jainism.

In South India, 'Kondakan-dacharya' was the greatest, he founded.

Contributions of Jainism-

1. Development of local languages (Prakrit)-

- a) Mahavira taught in Ardhamagadhi (Modern Bihari or Magadhi language).
- b) All Jain scriptures were written in Prakrit.
- c) Badrabahu wrote Kalpasutras for Digambara in Prakrit.
- d) Canarasi (Kannada) and Sauraseni (Marathi) were developed.

Cultural contribution
The great poets
Gunadhara & Jainasenasuri

Subset unacademy
Saraswati Gach
A wrote
Pratratraya
accepted by the

2. First to develop Cave temple architecture -
earliest Cave temples were built at Kandagiri and Kumaragiri in Kalinga, Indragiri and Chandragiri at Sravanabelagola, and Badami in Karnataka.

together wrote 'Adipurana',

3. Development of Temples (Jain temples are called Basadis): -
India were built by the Mauryans called Sudhama & Lomashya at Barabar Bihar.

which deals with lives & teachings of Jain Tirthankaras.

Cave temples at Sittanawasa in T.N & Bhairavakond in A.P, all built by Jains.

- Aristanemi was the sculptor of the statue.

a) Dilwara Temple in Mt. Abu, Rajasthan were built by Bhima I of the Solanki dynasty. Jains were first to develop Indian sculpture.

b) The statue of Bahubali a.k.a Gomateswar at Sravanbelagola is the tallest statue in India. It is monolithic and most perfect. It was installed by Chamudaraya, Minister of ^{Ganga} Kadamba dynasty (in South Karnataka). *1st monolithic statue is that of*

* c) Ghatikas were the Jain Centres of Learning. *66 prashavanath found at Sultanganj, Bihar.*

The reaction to the popularity of Buddhism and Jainism, Brahmanism emerged in the form of Bhagavatism. Not only did it assimilate the popular features of Buddhism and Jainism, it also evolved ideas of its own with which people could relate easily.

- For every 12 yrs "Mahamastak Abhishek" is being performed for

BHAGVATISM

Vasudeva Krishna was the founder of Bhagavatism. Its philosophy comprised of the three basic principles:

- Bhakti i.e. Devotion *To achieve Salvation.*
- Prapatti i.e. Total surrender to God.
- Nishkama Karma i.e. Selfless act.

→ Bhagvatism propounded that Gnanamarga of Jainism will make man arrogant and therefore is not a wise choice. Similarly it argued that the Karmamarga of Buddhism is very relative in terms of good and bad and therefore not a viable option. Hence, Bhaktimarga as propounded by Bhagvatism is the most simplified route to reach God.

Is a part?

"Bhisma -
-Parva" of

Mahabharat.

Vyas also

composed

66 Harivansham

a chapter

In Jaiminiya Brahmana and Taiminiya Upanishad Krishna appears as teacher for the first time. Bhagwad Gita, composed by Vedavyas, is the highest stage of Krishna's philosophy. Krishna's philosophy emerged around 1000 B.C. but Bhagvatism became popular only in 6th century B.C. because of Brahmanism's initial opposition to it (as Krishna's philosophy opposed Brahmin ritualism). However, later they appropriated it as a good defence against Jainism and Buddhism. Shudras were getting converted to the other religions and even other sections of the society were getting attracted to Buddhism and Jainism. This process had to be contained. So the priestly class diverted its attention to Bhagavatism (as Krishna belonged to Yadavs). After they were successful, they hailed Krishna as an incarnation of Vishnu and assimilated Bhagavatism into Brahmanism.

And also...

Krishna was the disciple of three great sages: Angeerasa, Ghora and Sandeepani.

Bhagavatism gradually became popular, even among foreign races like Kushans, Parthians and Indo-greeks. Lord Krishna was worshiped as Herkles by Greeks. *or Hercules*

However as Buddhism and Jainism were too rigid, they identified most with Bhagavatism. Hilodorous, Greek ambassador of king Antialkhedus followed Bhagavatism and installed Garuda pillar inscription at Basenagar in Vidisha in M. P. In course of time, ritualistic part also became associated with Bhagavatism called Pancharatra system which was introduced by sage Sandilya. Pancharatra system meant worshipping Krishna and the four Yadava heroes of the Satwata family i.e. Sankarashana (Balaram), Aniruddha and Samba (sons of Krishna), Pradyumna (Grandson of Krishna). *2142*

During the age of Guptas, Bhagavatism was transformed into Vaishnavism (Krishna got identified as an incarnation of Vishnu). Thus Vaishnavism emerged as the extension of Bhagavatism.

a chapter
in Mahabha-
-rat.

They are the priestly families
VAISHNAVISM → Transformed form of Bhagvatism.

Vaishnavism became a powerful movement in South India especially in Tamillakam under the Alvars (Tamil Vaishnava Saints). They composed devotional literature in Tamil on Vaishnavism called Prabanda. From there Vaishnavism transcended the boundaries of India into South East Asia. It was popularized in Suvarnadweep by Kaundinya who married a Javan princess Susa. He got settled there and promoted Vaishnavism.

The Acharyas were the Vaishnava philosophers. The first Vaishnava philosopher was Ramanuja Acharya. He introduced Visista-advaita Siddhanta. Other renowned Acharyas were Madhava and Vallabha Acharyas.

विशिष्टाद्वैत

SHAIVISIM

Shaivism is oldest sect in India and a native faith of India. Aryans accepted Rurra, the non-Aryan God, who gradually evolved into Shiva. Shiva was worshipped in the form of Lingakara from 1st Century A.D. onwards. The oldest Shivalinga in India is found in Gudimellam near Ranigumpa in A.P, dated 56 A.D. The sacred mantra, Panchakshari (Om Namah Shivai) was first mentioned in Tamil epic Silappadikaram (The Jewelled Anklet) written by Ilango Adigal.

The various Shiva sects are as follows-

1. Pashupata Sect – It was founded by Nakulisa or Nakulin and became quite popular in North India. Shiva is worshipped as the lord of life & death.

2. Kashmir Shaivism – It is found only in Kashmir and was founded by Vasugupta. It has no mantras but only mudras. This form of worship is called Trika.

3. Agamanthas, Mattamayura and Kalamukha are the popular forms in Central India. developed in & Shaivism became a devotional movement in South India, first led by Tamil Shaiva saints called around Nayannars. They were 63 of them. They composed devotional Tamil literature called Thevaram. Mahakala Thevaram is popular as Dravida Veda.

Periyapuram written by Sekkilar deals with the lives and teachings of Nayannars.

4. South India: Siva advaita, founded by Srikanta in Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Karnataka – Veera Saiva, founded by Basaveswara.

Andhra Pradesh – Aradyasaiva founded by Mallikarjuna Panditha.

• Greeks worshipped Shiva as Dioscurus / Dionysus.

3) Shaktism; - The mother Goddess of Indus Valley times had taken the form of shakti & is being worshipped as "MANASI", "CHANDI" & "DURGA". Adishankara introduced

"PANCHAYATNA"

SYSTEM → The system of worshipping Shiva along with Vishnu, Surya, Ganapati & Durga.